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Letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you in my capacity as Chair of the Management Committee of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

I am pleased to enclose, in advance of the Security Council debate on the Special Court for Sierra Leone, which is to take place on 8 June 2007, a copy of the Court's completion strategy (annex I); a summary of the completion strategy (annex II); and a summary of the Court's completion budget (annex III).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Henri-Paul **Normandin**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-37412 (E) 140607

Annex I to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
COMPLETION STRATEGY

June 2007

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Special Court for Sierra Leone ("Special Court") began its operations in July 2002. The mandate of the Special Court is to "prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996."[1] In a report submitted to the Security Council of the United Nations in October 2000, the Secretary-General indicated that the lifespan of the Special Court would be determined by "a subsequent agreement between the parties upon the completion of its judicial activities, an indication of the capacity acquired by the local courts to assume the prosecution of the remaining cases, or the unavailability of resources."[2] The Secretary-General subsequently stated that three years would be the "minimum time required for the investigation, prosecution and trial of a very limited number of accused."[3]

2. The Special Court first presented a Completion Strategy to the Management Committee for the Special Court on 18 May 2005. Updated versions of the Completion Strategy were submitted to the Management Committee on 12 October 2005, 19 July 2006 and 14 December 2006.

3. This document is presented in response to the Management Committee's request for a Completion Strategy updated as of 31 May 2007 ("Update"). The Update has been developed in consultation with the Judges of the various Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor. The input of all sections of the Special Court has been duly incorporated into the present document. The Update focuses in particular on the recent developments in the four cases before the Court, and provides additional information on a number of measures that have been taken to further assist the Judges in the running of fair and efficient trials.

4. Trial Chamber I is presently seized with two trials: the joint trial of Issa Hassan Sesay, Morris Kallon and Augustine Gbao of the Revolutionary United Front ("RUF"); and the joint trial of Allieu Kondewa and Moinina Fofana of the Civil Defence Forces ("CDF"). The accused Samuel Hinga Norman died on 22 February 2007 and the case against this accused has been closed by Trial Chamber I.

5. Trial Chamber II is also seized with two trials: the joint trial of Alex Tamba Brima, Brima Bazzy Kamara, and Santigie Borbor Kanu of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council ("AFRC"); and the trial of Charles Taylor. Pursuant to an order of the President of the Special Court of 19 June 2006, the Charles Taylor trial will be held at the premises of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, The Netherlands.

6. One accused, Johnny Paul Koroma, is still at large.

7. In line with the Completion Strategy of the Special Court, three milestones have been identified for each of the four cases: (i) the finalization of court proceedings; (ii) the delivery of a trial judgement followed, if applicable, by a sentencing judgement; and (iii) the delivery of an appeal judgement leading to the full completion of a case. Each milestone will be accompanied by a gradual winding down of the

[1] Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone, Article 1 (1).

[2] Report of the Secretary-General on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone, S/2000/915, paragraph 28.

[3] Letter dated 12 January 2001 from Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, S/2001/40, paragraph 12.

administrative and support activities of the Special Court, and will include the downsizing of staff as well as the transfer and liquidation of buildings and equipment.

II. MEASURES THAT MAY ASSIST IN THE RUNNING OF FAIR AND EFFICIENT TRIALS

A. Amendments to the rules of procedure and evidence

8. At the 7th and 8th Plenary Meetings of Judges in May and November 2006, a number of amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Special Court ("Rules") were adopted, which are aimed at improving the efficiency of the proceedings of the Special Court.

9. According to the new Rules, the President is required to reside at the seat of the Special Court and work on a full time basis. His administrative role has been enhanced, and in an effort to increase judicial leadership the President will coordinate with various organs of the Special Court. The President serves for one year, and may be re-elected. Similarly, the four-month-rotation of the vice-presidency has been replaced by a one year term, with the possibility of re-election. By ensuring a greater measure of stability and leadership, these amendments will positively impact the administration of the Court.

10. In relation to pre-trial proceedings, the Rules now explicitly provide that the pre-trial status conference may be conducted before a single judge of a Trial Chamber. This amendment ensures a more efficient allocation of resources. As such however, this amendment follows the practices of both Trial Chambers in the pre-trial proceedings of all cases heard in Freetown. This approach has also already been followed in relation to the status conference in the Charles Taylor case in The Hague.

11. Further, a Trial Chamber may invite the Prosecution to reduce the counts in the indictment or determine a number of sites or incidents in one or more of the charges that may be held to be representative of the crimes charged. This provision may shorten the length of trials by focusing the case on the main allegations, without preventing the Prosecution from presenting a complete picture of its evidence.

12. In relation to trial proceedings, the judges of the Special Court amended the Rules at the 7th Plenary to allow for the oral presentation of motions for judgement for acquittal and the oral rendering of the Trial Chamber decisions. This procedure substantially reduces delays inherent to the drafting of submissions as well as the drafting of such decisions. This procedure has in the meantime been used in the RUF case, where an oral decision was given 8 days after the presentation of oral motions for judgement of acquittal.

13. At the 8th Plenary, the Judges adopted an amendment allowing for a more extensive use of written statements in lieu of testimony-in-chief of witnesses. This may reduce time spent in court.

14. The Rules now provide for substantially shorter timelines in relation to the sentencing procedure. All submissions by the parties on sentencing shall be filed within 14 days, rather than 35 days as previously provided in the Rules.

15. In relation to appeals proceedings, an amendment has been adopted to increase the powers of the Pre-Hearing Judge. In particular, the Pre-Hearing Judge is entitled to strike out any ground of appeal that does not come within the jurisdiction of the Appeals Chamber. More restrictive deadlines have been

adopted for the presentation of motions regarding additional evidence. The Pre-Hearing Judge has been granted a more prominent role in assessing the validity of this type of evidence.

16. At the 9th Plenary Meeting of Judges in May 2007, the judges continued to review the Rules to further improve the efficiency of proceedings at the Special Court.

B. Increase of support staff for the Judges

17. Since the start of trials, the Judges in the Trial Chambers have been supported by one P3 Legal Officer, one P2 Associate Legal Officer and one intern per trial.[1] As was indicated in a letter from the Registrar to the Management Committee on 5 September 2006, this support was considered insufficient to produce a trial judgement within a reasonable period of time. Consequently, by letter of 20 September 2006, the Management Committee approved the proposal of the Registrar to increase the number of support staff for the Trial Chambers. As a result, Trial Chamber I, which deals with both the CDF and RUF cases, is now assisted by one P4 Senior Legal Officer, two P3 Legal Officers (one per trial) and 4 P2 Associate Legal Officers (two per trial). In addition, the team working on the CDF trial is currently assisted until the completion of the judgement by one additional P2 Associate Legal Officer. After the completion of the CDF judgement, one P2 Associate Legal Officer will be redeployed to the team working on the RUF case. This ensures that, in total, the Trial Chamber is assisted by three P2 Associate Legal Officers at the time the Chamber prepares to deliver a judgement. Trial Chamber II is now assisted by one P4 Senior Legal Officer, one P3 Legal Officer and 3 P2 Associate Legal Officers.

18. For the Appeals Chamber, the support at the moment consists of one P4 Senior Legal Officer and two P3 Legal Officers. With the completion of the AFRC and CDF judgement in June and July 2007 respectively, the Appeals Chamber will become fully operational and be *in situ* in Freetown. Through redeployments of positions and the reclassification of two posts, the total staffing for the Appeals Chamber is envisaged to consist of one P4 Senior Legal Officer, and 5 P3 Legal Officers. Additionally, it is envisaged that the Appeals Chamber will be assisted by four interns at any given time.

C. Recommendations of the Independent Expert

19. On 24 November 2006 the Independent Expert, Mr. Antonio Cassese, presented a draft Report on the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Report was submitted to Judges and senior staff of the Special Court for comments, observations, corrections and criticism. On the basis of this feedback, the Independent Expert prepared a final report which has been submitted to the Management Committee on 12 December 2006.

20. A number of proposals for amendments to the Rules were submitted by the Independent Expert to the 8th Plenary. The proposals relating to the strengthening of the role of the President were all adopted. A number of proposals relating to the streamlining of pre-trial case management and trial proceedings were adopted. Additionally, the proposal to substantially reduce the deadlines for sentencing submissions was approved (based on a proposal by Trial Chamber I). Finally, a number of proposals to make the appeal proceedings more effective were adopted.

21. In some instances the proposals by the Independent Expert were not carried. However, in some cases this was not because of any opposition to such proposals, but rather because the Rules already cover what was proposed by the Independent Expert. For example, the proposal to allow for more oral

submissions and decisions was considered unnecessary because this is the current practice of the Trial Chambers. In some other instances, proposals by the Independent Expert were not carried because the Plenary was sometimes hesitant to adopt any changes to the current Rules and practices at such a late stage of the proceedings before the Special Court.

22. A number of recommendations not relating to the Rules of the Court have in the meantime also been adopted by the Special Court and included in the approved Completion Budget. As discussed before, the Report's recommendations aimed at strengthening the role of the President have been supported by the changes to the Rules. Consequently, the Completion Budget has provided for the creation of a P3 Special Assistant to the President.

23. The Independent Expert's recommendation for more staff for the Judges and for the upgrade of some staff has in the meantime been fully implemented and included in the Completion Budget.

24. The Completion Budget provides for the gradual winding down of activities. In preparation of this Budget, all sections of the Court have prepared plans for the way each section can be downsized in light of the various milestones set out in this Updated Completion Strategy. The downsizing for the operations in Freetown has already started in 2007 and will intensify in the coming years. In light of the start of the Charles Taylor trial on 4 June 2007 and the expected continuation of the trial proceedings until the end of 2008, downsizing of the Hague operation cannot take place until that date. However, in total, the budgetary needs for the Court will already go down in 2008 compared to 2007 and will culminate in a substantial cut in budgetary needs in 2009.

III. UPDATE ON THE TRIALS COMPLETION STRATEGY

A. Introduction

25. As illustrated above and outlined in more detail in the Completion Strategy Paper, the timeline for the end of trials is influenced by various factors such as: the nature and complexity of the case, the number of witnesses called by the parties and the length of their testimony, the courtroom capacity and availability of support staff during court room hours, the logistical and practical impediments to the conduct of proceedings, the number of motions filed by the parties and various other administrative considerations. Despite these variables, predictions on future timelines can be based on past experience, both within the Special Court and similar international judicial bodies.

26. It may be useful to briefly recall the various procedural steps that are followed by a Trial Chamber in order to fully complete a trial. A trial starts with the presentation of evidence by the Prosecution. The burden lies on the Prosecution to submit evidence to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused has committed the crimes as charged in the indictment. Once the Prosecution has finished its case, a motion for judgement of acquittal may be filed by the Defence which aims to acquit the accused from one or more of the charges laid down in the indictment. After the Trial Chamber decides on this motion, the Defence will have the opportunity to present its case in relation to all the remaining charges, if any. At the end of the Defence case, the parties prepare closing briefs and the Chamber hears closing arguments. The Trial Chamber will then deliberate and prepare a judgement. If the judgement leads to the conviction of an accused, sentencing procedures take place in order to prepare for a sentencing judgement. It is on the basis of these procedural steps that the different milestones for each of the trials have been identified.

B. Civil Defence Forces trial

27. The CDF trial started on 3 June 2004 before Trial Chamber I, who at the same time also started to hear the RUF trial. The hearings closed on 18 October 2006. During the proceedings, Trial Chamber I heard the evidence of 75 witnesses presented by the Prosecution and 44 witnesses presented by the Defence. The Prosecution filed a motion with the Chamber to hear rebuttal evidence, but this motion was denied.

28. Trial Chamber I ordered the parties to submit their closing briefs by 22 November 2006. Closing arguments were heard on 28, 29 and 30 November 2006. The Judges of Trial Chamber I are now deliberating and preparing a judgement on the merits of the case, to be followed, if applicable, by a sentencing judgement. The judgement on the merits is expected by July 2007, with a sentencing judgement, if applicable, to be followed shortly thereafter.

C. Armed Forces Revolutionary Council trial

29. The AFRC trial started on 7 March 2005 and was closed on 27 October 2006. The Prosecution presented 59 witnesses, the Defence presented 87 witnesses. Also in this case, the Prosecution proposed to present rebuttal evidence, but the Chamber denied this request.

30. Trial Chamber II ordered the parties to submit their closing briefs on 1 December 2006. Closing arguments were heard on 7 and 8 December 2006. The Judges have started their deliberations and will prepare a judgement on the merits of the case, to be followed, if applicable, by a sentencing judgement. The judgement on the merits is expected on 20 June 2007, followed by a sentencing judgement, if applicable, in shortly thereafter.

31. Trial Chamber II is set to start hearing the Charles Taylor trial as of 4 June 2007.

D. Revolutionary United Front trial

32. The RUF trial started on 5 July 2004 before Trial Chamber I, who at the same time also heard the CDF trial. The Prosecution closed its case on 2 August 2006. An oral ruling on the Rule 98 motion was delivered on 25 October 2006. The RUF Defence started on 2 May 2007.

33. The Defence has provided preliminary estimates for the number of Defence witnesses they expect to call. At the moment, the provisional estimates for the three accused in total exceed 500 witnesses, but about 275 may be considered core witnesses. Against these numbers it is not easy to project with much certainty the end of the Defence case, but the Chamber considers that this case may still be expected to finish by the end of 2007, thereby allowing for a judgement on the merits and a judgement on sentencing, if there will be one, in the first half of 2008.

E. Charles Taylor trial

34. The accused Charles Taylor was transferred to the Special Court on 29 March 2006. On 20 June 2006 he was transferred to The Hague, where he will be tried. Apart from his initial appearance on 3 April 2006, three status conferences and a Pre Trial conference have taken place in The Hague in order to

ensure an efficient preparation for trial. At the third status conference on 26 January 2007, Justice Sebutinde of Trial Chamber II set the date for the start of trial on 4 June 2007.

35. At the same status conference, the Prosecution mentioned that at that time they had a list of 133 core witnesses and a list of 14 to 19 expert witnesses. However, the Prosecution also indicated that investigations are still ongoing. The number of Prosecution witnesses to be called at trial will depend on the extent to which factual and legal matters can be agreed or stipulated between the parties, or be judicially noticed by the Trial Chamber. If a significant amount of the witness evidence could be presented via written statements or prior testimony, the time required to present evidence would be significantly reduced. At the status conference, Justice Sebutinde ordered the parties to enter into discussions on possible agreed facts, which would not have to be litigated at trial. It is at the moment too early to expect any indications from the Defence as to the number of witnesses they may intend to call. Dates for the preparation of pre-trial briefs and a pre-trial conference have not yet been set.

36. As to the expected length of the trial, parties have been giving their preliminary views. The length of the trial will depend on for example the question of the amount of agreements that can be reached between the parties. It is the Prosecution estimate that their case can be presented in about 9 to 12 months, depending on for example the question what needs to be proven and what can be agreed and whether witness testimonies can be presented in writing rather than through live testimony. The parties together estimate that, with sufficient preparation for trial, the total length of the trial can be limited to up to 18 months. After the presentation of the Prosecution and the Defence case, the judges may hear rebuttal evidence, if accepted, will order the production of closing briefs and hear closing arguments and will then deliberate and prepare a judgement on the merits and, if applicable, on sentencing. Thereafter, an appeal against the trial judgement may be lodged.

37. The best projections that at the moment can be given for the Charles Taylor trial is (i) that the trial will start on 4 June 2007, (ii) that the trial will last for 18 months until November 2008, (iii) that a judgement on the merits and, if applicable, on sentencing, will be issued in June 2009.

IV. UPDATE ON THE APPEALS COMPLETION STRATEGY

38. In order to provide estimates of the length of appeal proceedings, the following three phases of an appeal have to be distinguished. The first phase is the time needed for the filing of all required submissions by the parties. The deadlines set out in the Rules require that that process is finalized after at least 54 days, calculated from the moment a sentencing judgement is issued by a Trial Chamber. During this time, the Appeals Chamber and the legal staff will actively research the legal and factual submissions of the parties in order to be fully prepared for the appeals hearing. The second stage is the hearing of the appeal. A hearing can be ordered once all filings by the parties have been submitted. The third stage consists of the deliberations after the hearing and the preparation and issuance of an appeals judgement.

39. Taking into account the various deadlines set out in the Rules and the corresponding practices at the ICTY and ICTR for cases of a comparable size and complexity[4], the best estimate the Appeals Chamber can provide is that each appeal will take about six months to complete. Roughly the first three months of each appeal involve the preparation and submission of all filings by the parties and the preparation and holding of the appeal hearings. The Appeals Chamber will need the remaining approximately three months to complete its deliberations and prepare and issue its judgement.

40. It should be noted, however, that a number of factors, such as requests for extensions of time to file submissions or motions proposing additional evidence, may have a delaying effect on the planning of each appeal. Furthermore, the ability of the Appeals Chamber to meet such deadlines will also be influenced by the question whether sufficient highly qualified support staff will be available during the appeal proceedings. At the same time, the Appeals Chamber will try to expedite the appeal proceedings by taking a proactive preparatory approach towards anticipated appeals.

V. CONCLUSIONS

41. Despite the difficulties of predicting judicial activities, the estimates presented in this Update largely coincide with the estimates presented in the Completion Strategy Paper of 19 July 2006 and 14 December 2006.

42. The first two milestones have now been achieved: both the hearings in the CDF case and the AFRC case have been completed and the Trial Chambers are preparing judgements in both cases.

43. For 2007, it is expected, that four milestones will be reached: (i) a trial judgement in the CDF case, followed by, if applicable, a sentencing judgement; (ii) a trial judgement in the AFRC case, followed by, if applicable, a sentencing judgement; (iii) an appeal judgement in either the CDF case or the AFRC case, depending on which case will be dealt with first by the Appeals Chamber; and (iv) the end of the hearings in the RUF case. The latter would also imply that all trial proceedings in Freetown will come to an end and that only very limited courtroom activity will take place before the Appeals Chamber.

44. For 2008, again four milestones will be reached: (i) a trial judgement in the RUF case, followed by, if applicable, a sentencing judgement; (ii) an appeal judgement in either the CDF case or the AFRC case, depending on which case will have been dealt with in 2007 by the Appeals Chamber; (iii) the end of the hearings in the Charles Taylor trial, leading to practically full completion of courtroom activity in The Hague; and (iv) an appeal judgement in the RUF case. With the completion of the RUF trial judgement, Trial Chamber I will cease to exist.

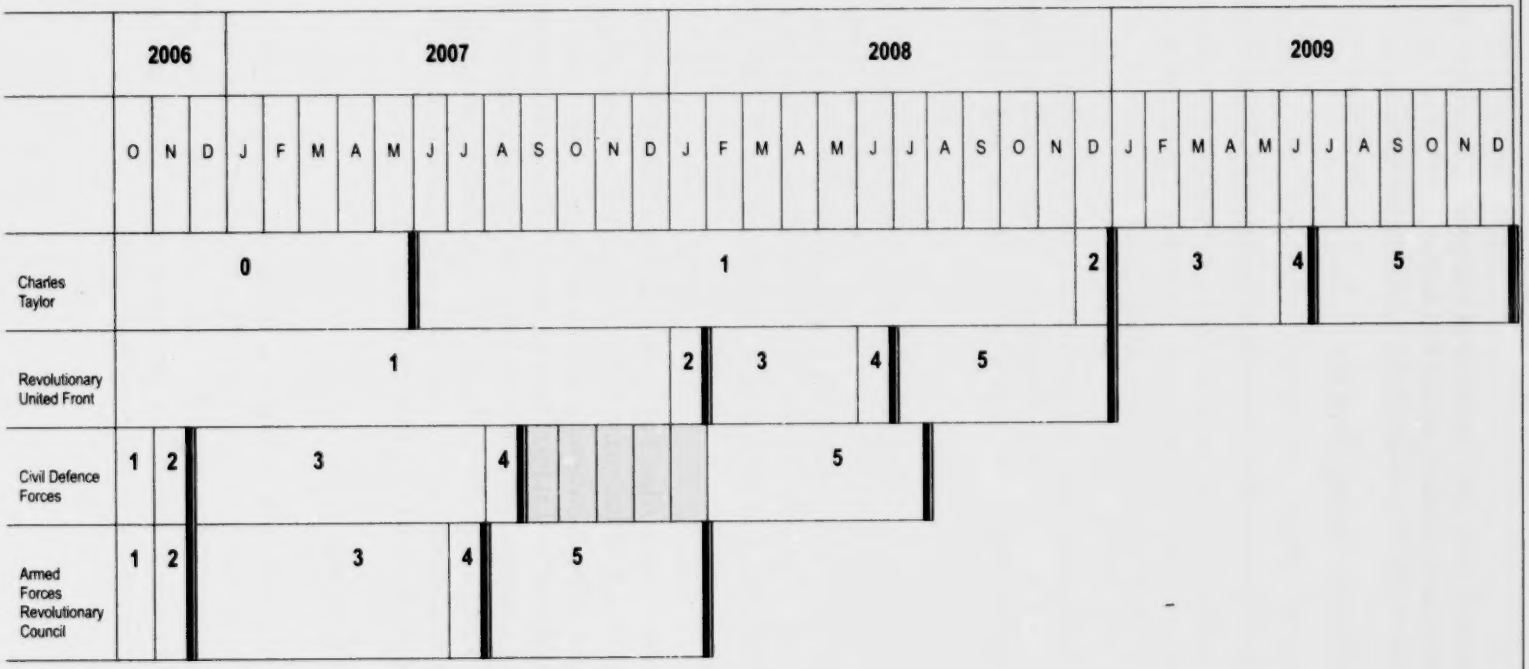
45. For 2009, the two last milestones will be reached: (i) a trial judgement in the Charles Taylor case, followed by, if applicable, a sentencing judgement; and (ii) an appeal judgement in the Charles Taylor case. With the completion of the Charles Taylor trial judgement, Trial Chamber II will cease to exist.

[4] The average length of an appeal, calculated from the moment of the hearing of the appeal (after all filings have already been submitted) before the ICTY is approximately 5 months, with the shortest being 1.5 months and the longest being 8 months. The average length of an appeal before the ICTR is also approximately 5 months, with the shortest being 2.5 months and the longest being 10 months. It needs to be noted that these estimates are calculated as of the day the appeals hearings in these cases took place.

And with the completion of the Charles Taylor appeal judgement, all trial and appeal related judicial activities of the Special Court for Sierra Leone will have come to an end.

46. All projections for the completion of the various milestones in relation to each of the four trials are reflected in a chart in an Annex attached to this update.

Chart of projected timelines for the completion strategy, including milestones



0 ..... Pre-trial
1 ..... Trial
Milestone 2 ..... Closing briefs and arguments
3 ..... Judgement on merit
Milestone 4 ..... Judgement on sentencing
Milestone 5 ..... Appeal

Annex II to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Special Court for Sierra Leone: summary of the completion strategy

The Completion Strategy of the Special Court for Sierra Leone outlines the future activity of the Court's Trial and Appeals Chambers and identifies the main milestones for each of the trials before the Court. The Completion Strategy also provides information on a number of measures that have been taken to further assist the judges in the running of fair and efficient trials.

Three trials are currently taking place in Freetown and one, the trial of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor, started on 4 June 2007 in The Hague. The Completion Strategy indicates that the Special Court will complete all legal proceedings in Freetown by the end of 2008, and in The Hague by the end of 2009.

Trial Chamber I is presently seized with the joint trial of Allieu Kondewa and Moinina Fofana of the Civil Defence Forces ("CDF"). Final arguments from the parties were heard in November 2006. A judgment will be issued by July 2007. Trial Chamber I is also conducting of the joint trial of Issa Hassan Sesay, Morris Kallon and Augustine Gbao of the Revolutionary United Front ("RUF"). The trial is in the defense stage and is projected to finish by the end of 2007, with a judgment by mid 2008.

Trial Chamber II is seized with the joint trial of Alex Tamba Brima, Brima Bazzy Kamara, and Santigie Borbor Kanu of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council ("AFRC"). Final arguments from the parties were heard in December 2006. A judgment will be issued on 20 June 2007. Trial Chamber II is also conducting the trial of Charles Taylor. Pursuant to an order of the President of the Special Court of 19 June 2006, the Charles Taylor trial will be held at the premises of the International Criminal Court in The Hague, The Netherlands, but will remain under the full jurisdiction of the Special Court. The trial started on 4 June 2007. It is expected to last for 18 months and to finish by the end of 2008, with a trial judgment by mid 2009.

One accused, Johnny Paul Koroma, is still at large.

The Appeals Chamber of the Special Court will convene in Freetown once the first trial judgements have been delivered and appeals may have been filed. The Appeals Chamber will start dealing with the first two appeals, in the CDF and AFRC cases. According to the present projections, the Appeals Chamber will be able to finalize the last appeal in the Taylor case by the end of 2009. By then all judicial activities of the Court will come to an end.

Finally, the judges of the Special Court remain committed to continue reviewing ways to improve efficiency. At their 7th, 8th and 9th Plenary meetings, for example, the judges of the Special Court adopted numerous amendments to the Rules of Procedure and Evidence to further streamline the Court's proceedings.

In conclusion, the Completion Strategy demonstrates that the Special Court continues to work to improve its operations, and that major milestones are already being met.

Annex III to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Special Court for Sierra Leone: summary of the completion budget

On 15 May 2007, the Management Committee for the Special Court for Sierra Leone approved the completion budget of the Special Court in the overall amount of US$89,052,100.

The completion budget covers the activities of the Special Court from 1 January 2007 until December 2009, and it also includes requirements for the liquidation process of all activities relating to the Court.

The budget for 2007 amounts to US$36,003,900, for 2008 to US$33,014,900 and for 2009 to US$20,033,300.

The milestones set out in the Special Court's Completion Strategy are closely reflected in the budget and have been used as a basis for the projections of staffing requirements and operational costs for most sections of the Court. The budget therefore reflects the expectation that Trial Chamber I will continue to be engaged full time until mid 2008, Trial Chamber II until mid 2009, and the Appeals Chamber until the end of 2009.

The budget also includes the costs associated with holding the Charles Taylor trial in The Hague. As of May 2007, the Special Court's The Hague Office has become fully operational and will remain so until the end of the hearings in the Charles Taylor case, expected by December 2008. The completion budget shows that the costs for detention, use of the ICC courtroom and facilities, travel and lodging of witnesses, the setting up and running of an extra office in The Hague, with all the required security measures in place, have relevant budgetary consequences on the total costs of the Court for 2007 and 2008.

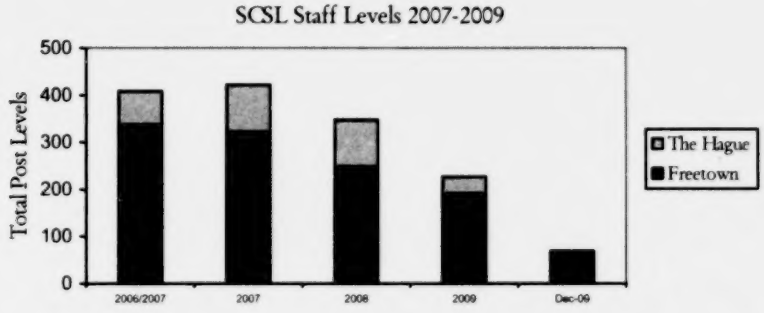
Breakdown of costs in Freetown and The Hague

	Freetown	The Hague	Total
2007	$26,958,500	$9,045,400	$36,003,900
2008	$21,982,600	$10,999,800	$33,014,900
2009	$14,843,000	$5,222,800	$20,033,300

The completion budget further highlights those aspects of the Special Court's operations that are less affected by the milestones, but are vital to the Court and that should be sustained until the very completion of its mandate: costs for the Detention Unit, for example, will depend on when all ac[illegible]sed are no longer needed to be detained at the premises of the Special Court. Security and

maintenance of the Court facilities will remain of crucial importance throughout the life of the Court and until the handover of the site to future users is completed.

As the staffing forms 69% of the total costs, the completion budget also describes in great details the downsizing of posts over the three years. At the moment, the total proposed number of staff is 422, for both Freetown and The Hague. 323 are based in Freetown and 99 in The Hague. By the end of 2009, the Special Court will only employ 69 staff working to implement the Court's liquidation plan.



In conclusion, the completion budget demonstrates that the Special Court has already started downsizing in the present year in Freetown and will intensify this process in 2008 in Freetown. In 2009 the downsizing process will be completed both in Freetown and The Hague.